

linings of the mouth, nose, throat, eye and ear, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, chronic gonorrhœa, stricture, folliculitis, gonorrhœal prostatitis, spermatorrhœa, bubo, gonorrhœal cystitis, balanitis, inflammation or swelling of a lymphatic gland of the groin, leucorrhœa, whites, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, when, in truth and in fact, the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On July 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7211. Misbranding of yellow oxid mercury ointment. U. S. \* \* \* v. Southern Drug Company, a corporation. Collateral of \$25 forfeited. (F. & D. No. 9892. I. S. No. 3787-p.)**

On July 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against the Southern Drug Company, a corporation, doing business at Washington, D. C., alleging that said company did offer for sale and sell at the aforesaid District, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Southern Drug Co. Cor. 13th & G Sts. N. W. Washington D. C. \* \* \* 1% Yellow Oxide Mercury Oint.," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 0.21 per cent of mercuric oxid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "1% Yellow Oxide Mercury Oint.," borne on the label attached to the bottle containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 1 per cent yellow oxid mercury ointment, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a less amount, to wit, 0.21 per cent of yellow oxid mercury ointment.

On July 18, 1919, the defendant company having failed to appear, the \$25 collateral that had theretofore been deposited by him to insure his appearance was forfeited by order of the court.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7212. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. Joseph Angiolillo, Dominick Angiolillo, and Hubert Angiolillo (Angiolillo Brothers). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 9900. I. S. No. 13721-r.)**

On July 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph Angiolillo, Dominick Angiolillo and Hubert Angiolillo, trading as Angiolillo Brothers, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on June 26, 1918, July 12, 1918, and July 15, 1918, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Olio finissimo," "cottonseed (inconspicuous type), "Olive Oil," "A compound," (in conspicuous type), "Tripolitania Brand," which was adulterated and misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the cans of each size consisted almost entirely of corn oil, and were short volume.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, corn oil, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Olive Oil" and "Net Contents Full 1 Gallon," or "Net Contents Full 1/2 Gallon," or "Net Contents Full 1/4 Gallon," and the design comprising the Italian coat of arms, the Italian flag, crown and medals, with words in the Italian language, not corrected by the statements, "Cottonseed Oil" and "A Compound," in small and inconspicuous type, borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was olive oil, that it was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of said cans contained 1 full gallon, or one full half gallon, or 1 full quarter gallon of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was olive oil, and that said article was a foreign product, to wit, an olive oil produced in the kingdom of Italy, and that each of said cans contained 1 full gallon, or 1 full half gallon, or 1 full quarter gallon of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil, but was a mixture composed in part of corn oil, and was not a foreign product, to wit, olive oil produced in the kingdom of Italy, but was a domestic product, to wit, a product produced in the United States of America, and each of said cans did not contain 1 full gallon, or 1 full half gallon, or 1 full quarter gallon of the article, but contained a less amount; and for the further reason that it was a mixture composed in part of corn oil prepared in imitation of olive oil, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 6, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7213. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. Socrates Moscahlades and Stylian os Moscahlades (Moscahlades Bros.).** Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 9901. I. S. No. 13722-r.)

On July 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Socrates Moscahlades and Stylian os Moscahlades, trading as Moscahlades Bros., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on December 15, 1917, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Gloria Virgin Pure Olive Oil," which was misbranded.

Examination of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the 1/2-gallon cans were 5.56 per cent short volume, and the 1/4-gallon cans were 5.32 per cent short volume.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net Contents 1/2 Gal.," or "Net Contents 1/4 Gal.," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of said cans contained 1/2 gallon or 1/4 gallon of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of said cans contained 1/2 gallon or 1/4 gallon of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cans did not contain 1/2 gallon or 1/4 gallon of the article, but contained a less amount. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On July 30, 1919, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*